NEWS OF THE WEEK. AMERICAN ITEMS.

East. A whale caught fire on a railway dock in Boston, and the fire department was called out te save the skeleton. He had been mounted for exhibition, and the loss is stated at \$9,500.

There was serious rioting at Jersey City arising out of the freight-hardlers' strike. Italian workmen were assaulted by the strikers. and retaliated with pistol shots, killing one person and wounding several. One Italian, in fleeing from the strikers, was drowned.

The safe of the Bank Italo-Americano in New York was broken open and robbed of \$6,600.

While workmen on the North Shore road were blasting near Milton, N. Y., a premature explesion killed three Italians and seriously injured eight others.

Three disastrous conflagrations occurred in New York city at nearly the same time. They broke out, respectively, in Whitehall, Pearl and Washington streets, and the damage occasioned will reach \$300,000. West

Two sensational murders occurred in Chicago within a few hours. Charles Stiles, a noted operator on the Board of Trade, and caller of the Call Board at a salary of \$5,000 a year, was shot dead at his room in the Palmer House by an Italian woman with whom he had been living for five or six years. An old and respected gentleman named Dr. Joel Prescott, the proprietor of a bathing establishment, was

with a hammer and made their escape. Advices from Arizona announce that forty Apache bucks attacked the town of Globe and were repulsed after a hard fight by the citizens. The fight lasted half an hour, during which the Indians tried to set fire to several buildings without success. One white man was wounded. Indian casualties unknown, as they carried off their dead and wounded.

murdered by burglars, who beat out his brains

At Flagstaff, New Mexico, Jim Brown and "Blind" Jim murdered two men named Storey and F. P. Dietrich. The whole town pursued, caught and hanged the murderers.

A party of Germans made an attempt to batter down the doors of the jail at Las Vegas, in order to lynch H. C. Brown for the murder of Frank Meyer. The Sheriff gave them ample warning, and then ordered the guards to open with Winchester rifles. When the smoke cleared away, four men lay on the ground badly wounded, two of whom will die.

A party of 100 Indians captured every horse belonging to a band of citizens who left Globe City, Arizona, to protect settlers in the Salt river country, and the rangers walked

years the mill of East & Lewis, at Lima, Ohio, has been burned, the losses aggregating \$80,-

The charges of infidelity and skepticism often repeated against the Michigan University are answered by the fact that more than 30 per cent, of the students, 61 per cent, of the faculty and 84 per cent, of the teachers and assistants are professing Christians.

Juan B. Alvarado, who was Governor of California from 1836 to 1843, died at San

At Dayton, W. T., every store, hotel and baffk in the town was consumed by fire, which destroyed six business blocks. Loss,

Crop reports have been received by the Michigan Secretary of State from 685 townships. The acreage of wheat this year is 1,718,155, and the estimated yield is 31,420,834 busheis. Last year's acreage was 1,669,405, which yielded 20,173,471 bushels.

Mrs. Lincoln, the widow of Abraham Lincoln, died in Springfield, Ill., at the home of her sister, Mrs. Ninian Edwards, on Sunday evening, July 16. Mrs. Lincoln, as is well known, has been for a long time in very poor health, but recently she flad grown rapidly worse, and on Saturday, the 15th, she suffered a paralytic stroke, from which she never rallied. but lay in a comatose state until she died. She was 64 years old. Secretary of War Lincoln is her only surviving child.

Alfred H. Pease, the pianist, dropped dead on the street in St. Louis after a debauch lasting over six weeks. He was engaged to accompany Nilsson on her American tour this

South.

F. L. Jones, a photographer of Louisville, Miss., who has already murdered four men, killed a boy namesake in cold blood.

Editors Gaines and Sears, of Louisville, indulged in a street fight over a journalistic quarrel. Several shots were fired, but no serious damage was inflicted. A storekeeper, a block away from the disturbance, was more severely injured by a stray bullet than either of the belligerents.

Philip Haison was hanged at Clinton, N. C., for the murder of Henry Sellers. A mob of white and black men over-

powered the jailer at Henderson, Ky., took out a negro named Wm. Ritter, and hanged him to a tree on the outskirts, for the rape and murder of a colored girl.

Life in Texas: In Orange county John Goodwin killed W. Windham's dog. Windham followed Goodwin and his brother in-law, Moran, with a shot-gun. He shot and killed both, but was himself wounded and died in an hour. Near Whitesboro two farmers, Johnson and Ichor, quarreled. Ichor was fatally cut and Johnson killed. A boy on the farm who interfered was badly cut.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

The people of Washington have a new dread of imprisonment in the jail, as a story is in circulation that Guiteau's ghost walks the corridors after midnight.

Two artesian wells will be sunk in Colorado by Commissioner Loring, as an experiment toward reclaiming the desert sections

In the returns up to July 1, received by the Department of Agriculture at Washington from all the States and Territories of the United States, an exceptionally fine showing is made as to all the leading cereals except corn. Illinois, the State of largest acreage, stands lowest of all in the condition of corn, and the general average of the whole country is 85, against 90 in July last year. A land have been proclaimed.

medium yield for the whole cour which would be 1,700,000,000 bushels, is now virtually out of the question, and about the best that can be hoped for is that the yield will aggregate 1,200,600,000 bushels. It may fall short of that amount with unfavorable weather during the next eight or ten weeks. As regards winter and spring wheat, oats, 1ye and barley, the returns are remarkably favorable. The average for winter wheat stands at 104, against 83 a year ago, and all promise an unusually large yield.

A Washington dispatch announces that the bouquet which Mrs. Scoville endeavored to carry to Guiteau has been found to contain enough arsenic to end the lives of a dozen murderers

Drs. Somers and Hartigan, who acted with Dr. Lamb in the Guiteau autopsy, have made their report, which differs from the Lamb report in many particulars. They criticise Dr. Lamb's mode of procedure at the autopsy and take issue with him as to the state of the brain, which they find to have been in an average healthy condition, nothing abnormal being

The Secretary of the Treasury has ssued notice of the readiness of the department to change 314 and 5-per-cent, into 3-percent, registered bonds, under the new law,

By an order issued from the War Department the Military Department of West Point will be discontinued Aug. 20, 1882. The General of the Army, under the War Department, will have supervision of the Military Academy. Col. Wesley Merrill, of the Fifth Cavalry, is appointed Superintendent, and will relieve Gen. O. O. Howard Sept. 1. Gen. Howard is assigned to the command of the Department of the Platte, relieving Gen. George Crook, who is assigned to the command of the Department of Arizona.

Capt. Payne, of "Oklahoma," called upon Secretary Teller. The Secretary told the Captain it would be imprudent to attempt to settle in the Territory himself and perhaps disastrous to lead others there.

POLITICAL POINTS.

At a convention at Nashville of the State Credit Democrats of Tennessee, J. H. Fussell was placed in nomination for Governor. The Republican (Cameron) State Central Committee of Pennsylvania met at Philadelphia to restore harmony in the party. The candidates for State offices were invited into the hall, and presented a letter placing their claims in the hands of the committee. It was then resolved to send the Independents four propositions from which a choice can be made-viz., that both tickets be submitted to a vote of the party at the primaries; that the party at the primaries select a ticket by popular vote; that a new convention be held on the fourth Wednesday in August. These propositions were all rejected by the Independents, on the ground that the acceptance of either offer would amount to a virtual surrender of all the principles for which they are contending and a reaffirmation of all the abuses of which they complain. The candidates on the Inde-For the fourth time in the past eight pendent Republican ticket addressed a letter to the Cameron nonmees, saying that some of the propositions made would produce harmony in the party, and urging the withdrawal of both tickets, all the candidates to pledge themselves not to accept another nomination, a new con-

MISCELLANEOUS GLEANINGS.

Russian exiles to the number of 250 have arrived at St. Louis. Their tales of oppression seem almost incredible.

At a meeting in Buffalo, representatives of all the railroads leading westward decided to advance freight rates from 3 to 10 cents per 100 pounds, July 24,

A duel was fought at San Louis Potosi, Mexico, between Capt. Alvero and Maj. Cordova. The former was killed, and the latter survived but a short time.

The Iron Manufacturers' Association met at Pittsburgh last week and discussed matters pertaining to the strike. The members are determined as ever to resist the demands of the

Amalgamated Association, A party of six Americans who crossed the border to hunt up stolen cattle were arrested by the Mexicans and thrown into a filthy prison. They were twice whipped, and their personal effects appropriated. They will present their case to the authorities at Wash-

Bishop Levi Scott, the senior Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal church in America, died at Odessa, Del., aged 80 years.

FOREIGN NEWS.

War between Great Britain and Egypt began on Tuesday, the 11th of July. The Egyptians having refused to obey the mandate of the British Admiral Seymour to cease work on the fortifications of Alexandria, he issued the order for the bombardment of the city, and precisely at 7 o'clock in the morning the fleet opened fire.

The British Cabinet highly disapproves of the action of the Canadian Government in resolving for home rule for Ireland.

The Treasurer of the Irish Land League received from March to June £19,740. Most of the subscriptions were from America. Egypt can raise an army of 120,000 fighting men to repel invasion.

The Repression bill has passed through

both houses of the British Parliament, At the funeral of Gen. Skobeleff, at Moscow, a crowd of 100,000 persons filled the streets. The Grand Dukes Nicholas and Alexis arrived from St. Petersburg and were cheered by the people. The remains were escorted to

Riazan for interment. -The bombardment of Alexandria was distinctly heard at Malta, a distance of 800 miles, by connecting a telephone with the submarine telegraphic cable.

By the explosion of gas in a burning house in Paris twenty ersons were killed, forty injured and twelve residences destroyed.

A Dublin cablegram states that thirteen somities will be proclaimed under the Ro-

Two brothers named Flaherty, recent

arrivals from America, were arrested in the County Kerry, charged with complicity in the assassination of Cavendish and Burke. One hundred and seventy-eight per-

sons were killed in a railway accident in Russia. The remainder of the 217 persons on board were more or less injured.

Under the Repression act sixteen counties, eight cities and four baronies of Ire-

THE WAR IN EGYPT.

Bombardment of Alexandries

The bombardment of Alexandria was begun at 7:45 o'clock on the morning of Tuesday, July 11, by the iron-clads Sultan, Superb and Alexandra, of the British fleet. The batteries replied at once, their shot at first falling short of the ships. The Inflexible, Temeraire, Penelope, Invincible and Monarch soon joined in the battle. Two of the forts ceased firing after twenty minutes. The gunboats Bittern, Condor, Beacon, Decoy and Cygnet attacked and quickly silenced the Marabout batteries at the entrance to the harbor. The Invincible then anded a party of marines at Fort Mex, who blew up the heavy guns with dynamite. At the moment of opening the siege dense crowds of people could be seen making their way toward the palace, and the streets were soon deserted. The Geneva red cross was visible over the hospital, and the Dutch and Greek flags could hospital, and the Dutch and Greek flags could be seen waving above their consultes. At 8 o'clock the magazine at Fort Ada, close to the palace, was exploded. At noon four forts had been blown up, when the firing practically ceased. The English fleet had five men killed and twenty-seven wounded. Several of the earthworks behind which guns were mounted proved to be mere sand-heaps. The Turkish Ambassador at London was telegraphed by the Ports to lose not a moment in graphed by the Porte to lose not a moment in urging Lord Granville to order a cessation of firing. In the British House of Lords, Granville said the bombardment was directed against a military despotism, and was not an act of war against the allied powers.

The New York Tribune's special cablegram says of the bombardment: "The bombard-ment marks an epoch in the history of warfare, for never has such a storm of shot and shell been hurled against any defenses, either on land or sea. The Alexandra was the first ship to open fire, and, the shots being returned, in a quarter of an hour the action became general.

The broadside iron-clads alone remained at anchor. The remainder of the fleet steamed to and fro in the roadstead. The Arabs stood to the guns of the other forts with a sturdy determination until near midday; but their fire was very ill-directed. Most of the shots fell short or went over the ships, and the few that

struck did little damage.
"The result of the engagement has not by any means fulfilled the expectations of artill rists, and there is much surprise that the shells fired from the eighty-ton guns of the Inflexible had so little effect on the earth-works. In considering that, it ought to be borne in mind that this ship directed her fire from a point two miles distant from the batteries. The heaviest guns of the other vessels are four of twenty-five tons on the Monarch, two of twenty-five tons on the Alexandra, and the rest are armed with eighteen and twelve tons. The heaviest guns mounted on the Egyptian forts are eighteen and twelve tons, of the old Woolwich pattern, but still very serviceable weapons of the larger kind, throwing 400-pound shells, calculated to pierce twelve-inch armor. The day's operations extended over a line of four miles in length."

The hombardment was resumed early on the morning of the 12th. The Inflexible and Temeraire opened fire on Moncrieffe fort, which, during the night, had been repaired. The batteries were evidently much damaged by the first three shots, as they made no response. A steamer was soon seen approaching the fleet with a flag of truce, and a similar em-

olem was hoisted at the arsenal, when the bombardment was suspended. When the gunboat Bittern proceeded to the harbor to learn the object of the flag of truce, Toulba Pasha sent word that he wished to communicate with Admiral Seymour, and informed condition the forts must be surrendered. Several large fires broke in the city. The Turkish Ambassador at London was informed by Earl Granville that England acted in the name of Europe. The London Daily Telegraph correspondent telegraphs regarding the second day's bompardment

"I took an open boat and went close alongside land. I found all the batteries facing the vention to be held under the rules of the recent sea destroyed and the guns dismounted. An Arab informed me that many hundred persons had been killed between Adjems and Alexandria. An explosion occurred in the middle of the fort, killing everybody inside.

Arabs informed me the noise of bursting shells was like thunder, and they declared hundreds of people were killed in distant streets. They stated that the obstinacy of the defense was owing to the fact that the batteries were manned by negro Mohammed-ans. They estimate the loss of life among soldiers and townsfolk at 2,000.

"Naval officers witnessing the combat expressed the opinion that, with the exception of the Temeraire and the gunboats, the English ships have not distinguished themselves very greatly as artillerists, many shells of the Monarch, Invincible and Superb falling seriously short. Nearly half the missiles seemed in the water. The guns likewise were served very slowly, giving the Egyptians time to recover from their surprise and regain courage. Foreign officers think lighter guns more quickly served would have ended the action sooner. They give the palm to Lord Charles Beresford, on the Condor, who under heavy fire maneuvered admirably, inflicting heavy loss.

Sacking and Burning of Alexandria -Horrible Atrocities.

The entire garrison of Alexandria withdrew, while under the protection of a flag of truce, on the morning of July 13, leaving the city in flames. The city had been fired in several directions by the released convicts, who, in con-junction with the Bedouins and women, perpetrated horrible atrocities. They murdered hundreds of Europeans and Christians, the survivors being compelled to fight their way to the beach, and there being rescued by the tele-

graph ship Chiltern. A correspondent on board the Invincible telegraphs as follows: "After daybreak this morning a number of persons were seen on the edge of the water of the harbor. Glasses showed them to be Europeans. Boats were at once lowered, and crews, armed to the teeth, started to the shore. They found about 100 Europeans, many of them wounded, who had gathered in the Anglo-Egyptian land had resisted desperately. They Anglo-Egyptian Bank msintained themselves throughout Toward daylight their assailants drew off, and the party made their way to the shore. They reported that Arabi Pasha, before he left with his troops, had the prisons opened, and that the convicts, joined by the lower classes and some Bedouins, proceeded to sack the city and kill every Christian they could find, and set the English quarter on fire. From the part they were defending, the Europeans could hear shrieks and and reports of pistols Scores of fugitives were cut down or beaten to death in their sight. The European quarter and the great square are a mass of smoking runs. All the public buildings are destroyed, and nothing European seems to have escaped the rage of the fanatics. The scenes of carnage ou shore are appalling. The town, for some hours after the troops left, was a veritable pandemonium." It is reported that the bulk of the Egyptian army is at Rosetta, forty miles northeast of Alexandria, and at Damanhour, thirty-eigh and at thirty-eight miles southeast of Alexandria. The soldiers had joined in looting the city before leaving it. There has been a great loss of property. The English, American, French, Italian and Aus-Consulates are burned. Arabi will probably fly to Upper Egypt. The massacre of the 11th of June was fearfully avenged upon the Arab batteries by the Inflexible's 81-ton guns. Fifteen hundred Arabs are dead and 2,000 wounded. Stone Pasha casts his fortunes with the Khedive. The soldiery attempted to kill Tewfik, who, surrounded by some faithful friends, fled to Ramieh.

In the British House of Lords Earl Granville said none of the great powers regarded the bombardment as other than an act of self-

Secretary Frelinghuysen states that three vessels of the Mediterranean squadron are at Alexandria, and Admiral Nicholson telegraphs that no lives were lost among the American residents. Germany and Austria telegraphed Gladstone their approval of the action of the British foot.

Admiral Seymour landed about 1,000 marines at Alexandria on the 14th mst., the bulk of whom were sent to guard the Khedive in his palace. They represented all the war ships in the harbor, the American complement being sixty men. Arabs were pillaging the town, and 200 marines were given orders to march about the city and shoot all rioters and looters. Explosions were continually occurring. A party of blue jackets spiked nineteen guns in Fort Gabarri. The number of Christians massacred by the mob is estimated at 2,000. It is stated that Arabi Pasha was a fugitive, and that his troops were dispersing. The Turkish Prime Minister maintains he must be treated as a rebel. Arabi gave orders to murder the Khedive, and burn piliage the city before quitting it. The continued with unabated fury, women were seen throum upon buildings. All carried white handkerchiefs petroleum u Arabs carried Some Egyptian police were still on duty belping to maintain order. Twenty armed Europeans, who escaped the general massacre, were told by a Pasha, whom they met on their way through the town, that the Egyptian killed numbered over six hundred. A whole battalion of Arabs were blown up in one fort during the bombardment. A Constantinople dispatch of the 14th says that at midnight the council of Turkish dispatch of the 14th says

Ministers decided to make efforts to arrange

the Egyptian difficulty, failing in which troops would be sent forward. The Prime Minister held that Arabi Pasha

must be treated as a rebel. A London dis-

patch says that England will proceed vigorous-

mit no act prejudicial to the rights of the Sul-

ng the policy to be pursued

against the Egyptian rebels, but will com-

England and France are in accord touch-

Advices from Alexandria of Sunday, July 16, were to the effect that Arabi Pasha was awaiting reinforcements from Cairo, and intending marching in force on Alexandria. Admiral Seymour was taking precautions to meet the attack. Arabi had been deposed as War Minister by the Khedive. The fire continued, and incendiaries were shot daily. It is believed that whole families of Europeans were thrown into the flames. Five of Arabi's soldiers were captured by marines and handed over to the Khedive, who gave orders to have them shot by loyal troops. iglish sailors flogged many Arabs who were guilty of arson, pillage, or rape, and four men were publicly shot for murder, and one as a spy. The grain market had reopened, but hundreds of people were starving and houseless. The bombardment is known to have almost exterminated the Egyptian artillery corps. American marines were the first to land at Alexandriate aid in restoring order, and were speedily followed by Germans, neither receiving instructions from their Governments. identical note presented by the powers to the Porte Turkev is urged to dispatch an expedition to Egypt to occupy the country three months, the term to be extended upon the demand of the Khedive, and no European Commissioners to accompany the Turkish

Admiral Seymour issued a manifesto at Alexandria, on July 17, announcing that he had undertaken, with the consent of the Egyptian Government, the restoration of order. Nobody was allowed to leave town after sunset. improvements were noted in the aspect of Alexandria. The ruins had been cleared away in some quarters, and dangerous build-ings demolished by dynamite. The fire had almost entirely ceased. One hotel was opened, and provisions had begun to arrive from the country. Though incendiaries and robbers were being shot when captured, pillaging still continued to some extent. In the provinces anarchy was reported to rule, and a massacre of eighty Enropeans was said to have occurred Mantah. Refugees from Cairo reported that a holy war was being proclaimed, and an outbreak among the natives of that city was believed to be imminent.

What It Is All About.

From 639 to 1517 Egypt was ruled by the independent Moslem Princes. From 1317 to 1811 the country was under the absolute control of Turkey. After the French and English complications of the First Napoleon's time, Mehemet Ali was appointed Governor. The Beys rebelled against him, but after a series of wars he became virtual master of the country. After a long conflict with Turkey he secured the recognition of his dynasty from the Sultan, the five great powers of Europe guaranteeing the succession and the fulfillment of conditions on

In this way Egypt came into European polities as the ward of the nations, the powers all having an interest in the conduct of her affairs. In 1866 the Sultan gave the ruler of Egypt the title of King or Khedive, and in 1873 granted to the Khedive (Ismail L) the right to conclude treaties with foreign powers and to maintain

This made the Khedive virtually independent, and he proceeded to inaugurate a grand system of public improvements. His not well-directed enthusiasm ended in the distress of his people and the bankruptcy of the country, and in 1879, after there had been years of reckless expenditure and loose management, England and France interfered under a clause of the guarantee of 1841, compelled Ismail I. to abdicate, put Mohammed Tewfik, the present Khedive, on the throne, and placed the administration of affairs under the supervision of two Controllers General, representing the two European Governments. In 1880 the Khedive appointed an International Commission of Liquidation to examine the financial situation of Egypt and frame a law regulating the relations between Egypt and her creditors.

Both of these steps were taken with the consent of all the guaranteeing powers, and for a time it seemed that the Controllers General would carry out without difficulty many neede reforms. A great deal was accomplished, but the European methods, while they admittedly made the condition of the people better, excited the prejudice of the Arabs, or Mohammedaus, and this dissatisfaction was encour-

aged by Turkish emissaries.

Among the younger men of the Mohammedan party was Arabi Bey, who, after an adventurous career in the army, became Minister of War. He was from the first dissatisfied with European management in Egypt, and through his influence there was established the Chamber of Notables. This is composed of seventy-five chiefs or leaders chosen from among the wealthier natives, and its establishment was roclaimed as the first step toward constituional government, the claimants ignoring the fact that the Board of Control bad given the country the first semblance of constitu government it had experienced.

The Chamber of Notables, selected by the army, or under the influence of the army, became the creature of the War Minister, and soon came in conflict with the Khedive and the Controllers General. This conflict ripened into open rebellion on the part of Arabi's followers, and the Khedive was held for a time virtually a

England and France primarily, and Germany, Austria and Russia in an incidental way, were under obligations to stand by the Khedive and the Controllers General, and very early in the agitation England made the demand that Arabi sy be retired and the statu quo re-established.

The Khedive was powerless, and could not comply with the demand. Turkey put forward her claim to intervene in such cases under old treaties, and negotiations were opened making the matter of settlement a European question. In the meantime Arabi Bey was encouraged in his attitude of hostility by agents representing the jeslousies of the several nations and the bear interest in bonds, and for weeks the question was given an artificial color through the manipulation of speculators.

England, having made the demand that the Khedive and the Controllers General should be re-established in full authority, prepared quietly to stand by it, and, after a conference at Constantinople, the representatives of the powers decided that, under certain contingencies, England should take the in-itiative in armed intervention. Arabi Bey was ordered to suspend work on the Alexandria fortifications, this work, with the fleets of Europe in the harbor, being an act of hostility. He did not comply, and at the expiration of twenty-four hours' notice the fleet opened fire on the forts with the results noted in the dis-

In this action England represents Europe, and there is no chance for misunderstanding on this point. But on the question of how far she

for misunderstanding at every step, and there is a possibility of half of Europe becoming in-

FORTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

The conference report on the national bank charter bill was agreed to by the Senate on the 11th inst. The river and harbor bill was completed in committee of the whole, its amount being \$20,924,175, and one or two feeble at-tempts at action upon it were made. Mr. In-gails denounced the measure as an annual shame, scandal and disgrace. Mr. Morrill made a favorable report on the bill to repeal the export duty on tobacco, and Mr. Groome re-ported an act to prevent the payment of double penzions. The President nomi-nated Frederick T. Dubois to be Marshal for Idaho, Joseph W. Robbins to be Surveyor General for Arizona, and Alxe; A. Adie to be Third Assistant Secretary of State. The House spent the day in working on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill in committee of the whole. An amendment was adopted authorizing the establishment of an industrial Indian school on the Pawnee reservation in Nebraska. The appropriation for the geological survey was in-The River and Harbor Appropriation bill

occupied the exclusive attention of the Senate, at its session on the 12th inst. On the Hennepin canal proposition Mr. Pendleton failed to secure the striking out of the words authoriz- by the toy pistol in celebrating our national ining the location of the cut. The amendment appropriating \$20,000 for completing surveys of the Chesapeake and Delaware ship caual was concurred in. The bill was then passed by a vote of 39 to 23. The Sundry Civil Appropriation bill engaged the attention of the House. The item of \$2,400,000 for public printing caused Messrs. Atkins and Randall (Democrats) to declare that such dealciencies arose from executive maladministra-tion, while Messrs. Hiscock and Robeson (Republicans) maintained that they through necessity. It was agreed that Su-preme Court reports shall be published at the Government office and sold at 10 per cent. over the cost price. Ninety minutes were wasted in a debate over the removal of committee stenographers. Mr. Blackburn offered an amendment, which was adopted, for the payment of one month's extra salary to employes A joint resolution appropriating \$50,000 to-

ward American representation in the interna-

tional fishery exhibition at London was passed by the Senate on the 13th inst. A discussion as to the order of business called out speeches from Mesers. Pendleton, Sherman, Beck, Windom and Butler, when it was decided to take up the Tax bill. Mr. Voorhees read a defense of Gen. Hancock's attitude on the tariff issue. Mr. Mahone reported back the House bill to establish a bureau of animal industry. Mr. Voorhees secured the adoption of a resolution to inquire into the expediency of purchasing and publishing the manuscripts of Andrew Jackson. The House resumed the consideration of the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill. An stem of \$4,000 for the family of the late Mr. Hawk was agreed to. It was decided to appropriate \$70,080 to meet the expenses of thirty-five contestants to seats, and to set aside \$20,000 to pay the bills of a commission to negotiate a comme treaty with Mexico. Mr. Holman offered an amendment to appropriate \$15,000 to enable the President to carry out the statute to pro-mote civil-service reform. Mr. Horr opened the ball in opposition, and Mr. Willis responded with a story, the discussion being continued when the proposition was adopted. The bill was then passed by 138 to 49.

Bills were passed by the Senate, at its session on the 14th inst., to increase to \$50 per month the pension granted to the widow of Gen. Custer, and to give a like amount to the daughte of President Taylor. Mr. Hill reported back the bill to punish Postmasters for making false certificates of the arrival and departure of mails. The Internal Revenue bill was taken up, and Mr. Bayard spoke for hours, g that the cumbersome y of the Revenue Bureau mished, while the reductions in holding Was ation were insignificant. Mr. Beck offered an amendment reducing by 10 cents per pound the tax on manufactured tobacco, when the bil! went over. In the House a long debate took place over paying the expenses attending the sickness and burial of President Garüeld, during which the physicians received a severe over hauling from Messrs. Blackburn and Springer. Mr. Blackburn attacked the surgeons for their management of the President's case, eulogized the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and urged that all claimants be sent to the courts. Mr. Taylor, representing Garfield's district, announced that the President's widow would never litigate the bills of the physicians. Mr. Springer remarked that if only \$35,000 were allotted to the doctors there would be a more unseemly quarrel than occurred over Guiteau's body. Mr. Hiscock regret-ted that the country should be treated to such a scene, Mr. Dunnell thought the settlement of the matter should be left to the House. Mr. Williams appealed to members to increase the amount fixed in the amendment and stop the wrangling. The amendment was non-con-curred in by 78 to 83. Mr. Taylor then introduced a bill, which was passed by a unanimous vote, to pay Mrs. Garfield \$50,000, less any sum advanced to her husband on salary ac-count. A bill was passed to refer to the Court of Claims all demands against the Govern-

There was considerable discussion in the Senate, on the 15th, on a resolution directing the Secretary of the Interior to suspend action on the payment of a double pension to Gen. Ward B. Burnett, but no action was taken. A resolution was adopted calling on the President for copies of the declarations of Bulwer and Claylon upon the ratification of the treaty. Mr. Anthony introduced a bili to repeal so much of the Army Appropriation law as provides for the retirement of Gens. Sherman and Sheirdan. The Pension Appropriation bill, covering \$100,000,000, was taken up. An amendment calling for an annual list of pensioners borne on the rolls was struck out, and the bill was passed. The Senate insisted upon its amendments to the River and Harbor bill, and a conference committee was appointed. In the House Mr. Cannon reported the disagreement of the conference committee on the egislative appropriation, and the conferees were reappointed and instructed to insist on their views being considered. A resolution was adopted that the Committee on Civil Service Reform consider the inequalities of salaries of Senate and House employes, and another that the President be requested to furnish information in regard to the pool recently entered into by the French Cable Company. The House then went into committee of the whole on the Senate amendments to the river and harbor appropriation, none of them being concurred in, even the Hennepin canal project failing.

Consideration of the Internal Revenue bill was resumed in the Senate July 17. Mr. Beck urged his amendment to reduce the tax on manufactured tobacco to 10 cents per pound-Mr. Sherman sounded a note of warning in regard to the heavy appropriations, when the subject went over. Mr. Allison reported the disagreement of the conference com-mittee on the legislative appropriation, and a new committee was appointed. Concurrence was given to the House amendment to the Senate bill-to promote telegraphic communication between Europe and America. An executive session closed the proceedings. The House was the scene of another bitter personal altercation, the participants being Messrs. Hewitt, of New York, and Robeson, of New Jersey. Mr. Hewitt rose to a question of privilege, and called attention to a sentence appearing in the Record as a speech by Mr. Robeson, reflecting upon him (Hewitt), which had not been uttered on the floor, and asked to have the objectionable phrase stricken out. Mr. Robeson retaliated by words of ridicule. He upbraided Mr. Hewitt for his connection with the Morey letter, and ridiculed him for his pretensions to be a greater man than his father-in-law, Peter Cooper. Hewitt retaliated by saying that a man who would sub-

mit to be characterized by a fellow member his, perjurer and thiof was so low that any-thing he might say was of no consequence. The Speaker declined to order the effensive sentence to be struck from the Record. The House refused to fix a date for the consideration of the bill for the admission of Dakota. A Senate bill was passed for the sale of the site of the old Postoffice building in New York for \$600,000. Mr. Robinson introduced resolutions in the interest of American citizens in British prisons, and calling on the Secretary of the Navy to report whether or not American aniors are performing police duty in Alexandria under the British Admiral. Mr. Bagham reported a bill in regard to the pay of letter car-

LATER NEWS ITEMS.

Blaine's coal and iron syndicate, representing \$75,000,000 of capital, has purchased the Columbus, Hocking Vailey and Toledo

A party of 250 Russian Hebrews were thrown upon the charities of Cincinnati, without the slightest notice. While vigorous efforts for their relief will be made, the Jewish Rehef Committee has given notice to the agents in London and Hamburg to ship no more,

Since the Fourth of July there have been twelve deaths from locklaw in Chicago, all of which were caused by wounds inflicted dependence.

The Secretary of the Treasury called for the resignation of Superintehdent Davis, of the New Orleans mint, for inefficiency,

Dr. A. P. King and wife, of London, Ohio, were drowned in Chautauqua lake by the capsizing of a sailboat in a squall.

John L. Sullivan, of Boston, and Tug Wilson, England's crack pugilist, had a bout with boxing gloves in the Madison Square Garden, New York, Wilson having made the voyage expressly to try conclusions with the American champion. After four rounds, during which Sullivan knocked his man down twenty-seven times, the Englishman's remarkable capacity for enduring "punishment" enabled him to stand up, and he was declared winner os the wager of \$1,000. The fight wa viewed by a multitude of 16,000 people.

More than forty boys have died in the vicinity of Boston since the Fourth of July, of lockjaw, caused from wounds by the toy pistol. Mrs. Polly McBride has been chosen

as one of the delegates to the Illinois Greenback State Convention from Peoria county. Wallace Ross has accepted Hanlan's challenge to row the latter five races during as many consecutive days for \$1,000 each.

Twenty persons were killed and ten wounded by fire and failing walls during the services at Buenos Ayres in honor of Garibaldi. John Bright could not approve of the bombardment of Alexandria, and as a consequence resigned his post as a member of the

British Cabinet. A district Governor in Austria, while recruiting with an escort of twenty-five soldiers. was surprised by an insurgent chieftain, whomassacred the entire party.

DREADFUL CALAMITY.

Nearly Thirty People Killed by a Falling Building.

During the progress of a heavy thunder storm at Texarkana, Ark., lightning struck a new three-story brick dwelling, shattering the walls, which, toppling over upon an adjoining saloon, crushed it to atoms, burying in the ruins between fifty and sixty people, many of whom had taken temporary refuge therein from the storm. The announcement of the disaster passed swiftly all over the place, and, despite the raging storm, an immense crowd of people gathered around the fallen building searching for relatives and friends, or trying to learn the extent of the appalling disaster. The lights in the crushed structure set fire to the debris, and the peril of a widespread conflagration and consequent cremation of scores of dying and suffering unfortunates was added to the horrors of the scene. By the herculean efforts of citizens the flames were extinguished, not, however, until two or three buildings had been destroyed. The work of searching for the bodies of the killed and wounded was comme quickly as possible. A great crowd gathered around the crushed buildings, the town being in mourning and business almost entirely supended. About thirty dead bodies were taken from the ruins.

The dead, when found, presented a sickening sight. The bodies were generally mangled, charred and crushed. The friends of the slam, as they recognized the dead, made the air ring with cries of agony, and the scene was affecting and heartrending in the extrema.

THE difference between snobs, according to the New York Post, is that in America the snobs look down on others, while in England he looks up to others and tries whimperingly to climb up where they are,

THE MARKETS. NEW YORK.

ATACTT A CAUSE.			
BREVES	28	G-15	000
Hoos	40	(3) 4	200
Comment	707	100 8	249
COTTON	123	£ 1966	10.00
FLOUR-Supernne N	85	GG 4	20
WHEAT-No. 2 Spring	30	in 1	31
No. 2 Red	333	(0.1	35
Conv. Ungraded	0.1	25.	60
O. a. Mined Western	04	Affin	00
OATS-Mixed Western	98	(40	62
PORK-Mess	50	60.22	25
LAND	123	600	1230
CHICAGO	7.75	A 100	
Breves-Choles Gended Steers 7	200		448
Command Halfans	20		200
Cows and Hellers, 2	50	(66.0	25
Medium to Fair 6	25	GL 7	00
Hogs (25	(a. 8	80
FLOUR-Fancy White Winter Ex. 6	75	46. 7	95
Good to Chains Spring Page	50	2 4	25/04
Warner No. 2 Coming to A.	1710	100	90
warat-wo. 2 spring 1	32	(B) 1	353
No. 3 Spring 1	07	@ 1	15
CORN-No. 2	78	(4)	79
OATS No. 2	55	a	59
Rys-No. 2	79	Ch.	79
RADIEV-No. 2	60	- 22	PAR.
Breezen Chains Commissioners	an	(10)	1947
BUTTER-Choice Creamery	22	(6	24
EGGs-Freeh	17	146	18
PORK-Mess	60	621	40
LARD	191	A 100	1915
MIT WATTER	**2	2100	1276
Worker No A MILWAUKEE	200	100.00	7440
WHEAT-NO. 2	25	@ 1	26
CORN-No. 2	79	66	80
OATS - No. 2	500	-02	444
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